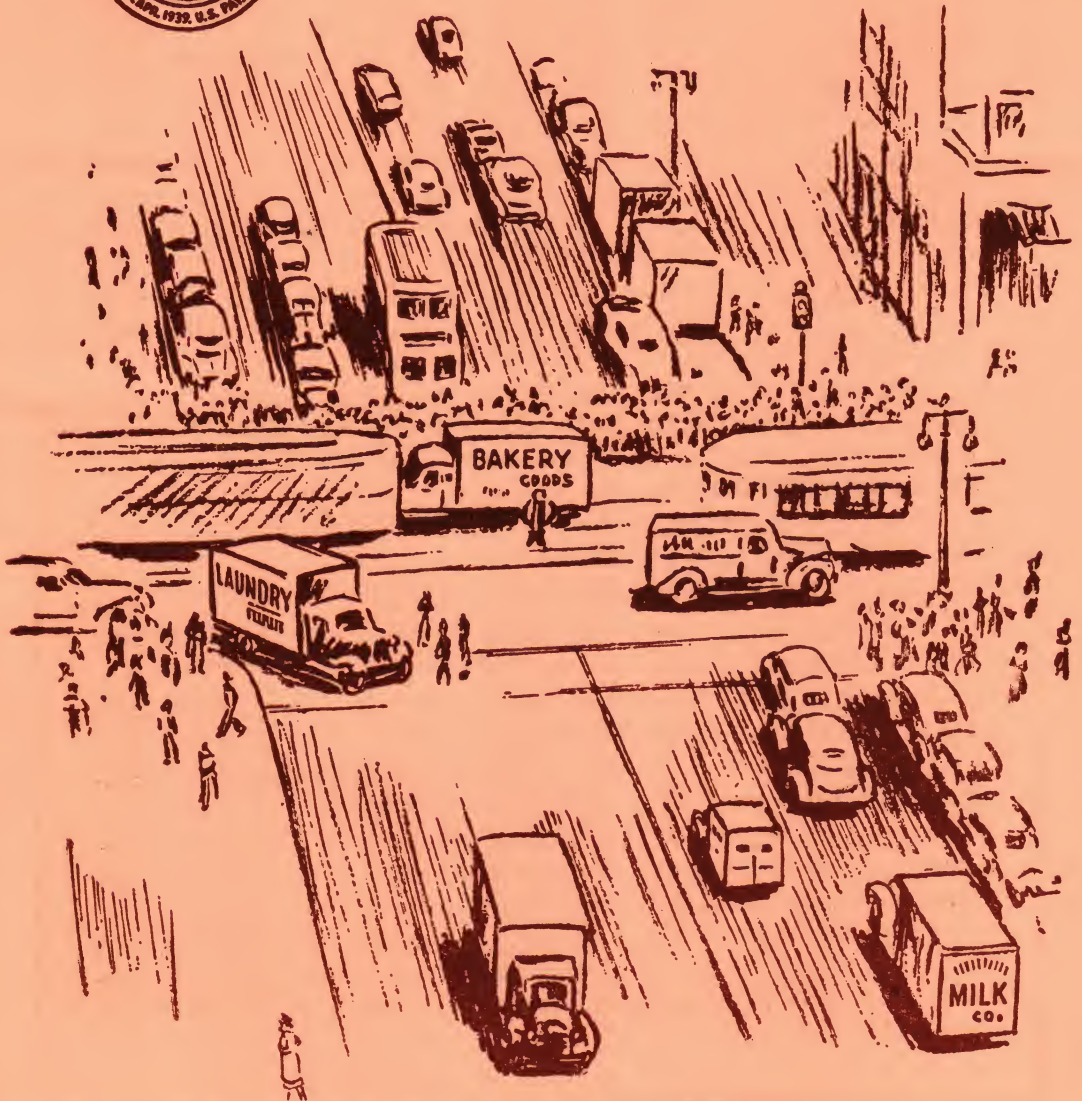


NOVEMBER • 1947

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS • WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA

Too Many Eggless Days Now

THIS country is not going to feed Europe or curb inflation with meatless Tuesdays or eggless Thursdays. Nor with payless Saturdays for the distillery workers.

There are too many meatless and eggless days now on the calendar of the average household. They are there because it is impossible to buy enough meat or eggs at current prices.

But still prices go higher and Europe grows hungrier.

If present conditions continue, America will eventually be on a European diet.

Our primary responsibility is to feed America. Our secondary responsibility is to feed Europe.

Neither will be achieved if we continue to listen to the selfish and befuddled politicians in Washington who got us into this mess.

For years we have listened to the voices of reactionary leaders crying out against Socialism, radicalism, regimentation and bureaucracy.

These words were used as epithets to smear everything designed to benefit the average citizen, such as minimum wage legislation, social security, farm security, rural electrification, flood control, public housing, public health and price control.

Often, in their hysteria, the critics even shrieked of Communism lurking in the hot lunch program for public school children and adequate pay for public school teachers.

The voices of reaction offered no better program. In fact, they offered no program at all. Repeal all humane legislation, they demanded, and permit free enterprise to enrich us and the law of supply and demand to protect us.

These are the same leaders who led us into the inflation and depression following World War I.

Now they offer us more inflation and a bigger depression.

If we fall again, the whole world falls with us into a chasm from which our present form of free government will never emerge.

Prompt and drastic measures are necessary to provide more food, not to take away from us some that remains.

Inflation must be stopped somewhere soon or we shall spin inevitably and uncontrollably into economic collapse.

Experience has shown that price controls will stop inflation. They will provide more food for Americans and more food for Europeans. We can eat less with Taft or more with price controls.

Unless somebody in Washington comes up with courageous action we won't be worrying about meatless Tuesdays and eggless Thursdays. We'll be worrying about foodless Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLIV

NOVEMBER, 1947

Number 12

AFL Holds Momentous Convention in San Francisco	2
Late Picture of General Counsel Joseph A. Padway	3
President Tobin Answers Charges of John L. Lewis	5
George Meany Backs President Tobin Against Lewis	8
Europeans Should Stay in Europe and Rebuild Own Nations	11
Cincinnati Drivers Desperate as Prices Soar Higher	13
International Vice President Farrell Dies in Cincinnati	15
Pictures of Leaders at Tense Session of AFL Convention	16
Labor News Notes from Around the United States	18
Senator Ball Admits Weakness in Taft-Hartley Act	20
British Labor Unions Accept New Controls	21
Icy Roads Are Around the Corner—Prepare for Winter	23
Monopolies Are Plunging Nation Into Inflation	27
Financial Report of International for Last Fiscal Year	28
Final Installment of Tobin Report to Teamster Conclave	29
Ravenous Realty Sharks Fight Rent Control	Inside Back Cover

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION

222 E. Michigan Street.....Indianapolis 4, Ind.

Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

Thomas E. Flynn, Assistant Editor

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 2, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum.....\$2.50 | Single Copies.....25 Cents
(All Orders Payable in Advance)

Published Monthly

TRUSTEES

MILTON DOLL, 39 W. McMicken Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
JAMES R. HOFFA, 2741 Trumbull Ave., Detroit, Mich.
WILLIAM A. LEE, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary-Treasurer, JOHN F. ENGLISH, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President, M. J. CASHAL, Room 712, 265 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y.

Second Vice-President, JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN, 536 Bryant St., San Francisco, Calif.

Third Vice-President, D. J. MURPHY, 4111 Forest Park Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Fourth Vice-President, JOHN J. CONLIN, 89 Adams St., Hoboken, N. J.

Fifth Vice-President, THOMAS J. FARRELL, 39 W. McMicken Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sixth Vice-President, DAVE BECK, 552 Denny Way, Seattle, Wash.

Seventh Vice-President, EDWARD CRUMBOCK, 105 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Eighth Vice-President, SIDNEY L. BRENNAN, 706 First Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn.

Ninth Vice-President, JOHN T. O'BRIEN, 4217 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

AFL Holds Eventful Convention

Will Raise War Chest to Fight Taft-Hartley Act

MEETING under the ominous clouds of hostile legislation and internal dissension, the 66th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor convened in San Francisco on October 6 and adjourned 10 days later fully prepared for the battles which face it.

It was the most portentous meeting of the federation since the organized labor movement was torn asunder in 1935 by desertions to the CIO and echoes of that historic clash were heard again in the convention hall.

In fact, the AFL was forced to deal again with some of the same leaders who once tore it apart and who were threatening to do so again.

It was the first convention since the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act and the delegates were faced with necessity of adopting a policy that would protect the membership and save the AFL from dissolution.

Such a policy was prepared and adopted after a fiery session on October 14 which saw President Tobin challenge John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers and advocate the passage of a constitutional amendment eliminating the office of vice president.

President Tobin was supported by Secretary-Treasurer George Meany in a blistering speech which electrified the convention and resulted in the overwhelming passage of the amendment.

As a result, there are no longer any vice presidents of the AFL. Its only national officers will henceforth be the president and secretary-treasurer.

The men who held the offices of vice president, except for Lewis, will continue to serve as an executive council,

but will not be officers of the federation as previously.

This reorganization was necessary because of the crisis caused by the refusal of Lewis to sign the anti-Communist affidavit required of national union officers under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Robert N. Denham, attorney for the National Labor Relations Board, ruled last summer that all officials of the AFL and CIO must sign the anti-Communist affidavits in order to permit any of the affiliated unions to use the NLRB.

Lewis' refusal left the entire AFL outside the law and at the mercy of CIO and independent unions.

Shortly before the convention met, President Tobin had announced that he saw no other recourse for the Teamsters but to withdraw from the AFL and, as an independent union, to sign the anti-Communist affidavits.

As the convention met, copies of the October issue of *THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER* were laid at the seats of all delegates, carrying the notice of the drastic action contemplated by the Teamsters, the largest union in the United States.

Shortly afterward, however, the NLRB reversed the ruling of Mr. Denham requiring all AFL and CIO officials to sign the affidavits.

This made it unnecessary for the Teamsters to withdraw from the AFL and removed the threat to their security caused by the Lewis action.

It did not, however, protect the 244,513 members of federal labor unions. Unless all the AFL officers signed the affidavits, none of the federal unions

would have any protection whatever from the board.

With Lewis persisting in his refusal to protect them, the convention was faced with the alternative of sacrificing almost a quarter of a million members or of sacrificing Lewis.

It chose the latter course and, over the violent and vitriolic protest of Lewis, it eliminated the office of 13 vice presidents.

President Green and Secretary-Treasurer Meany have now signed the affidavits and the federal labor unions will be able to preserve their status.

During the debate Lewis announced that if the amendment passed, he would not be a candidate for re-election to the "debased board."

The convention accepted that ultimatum. It did not renominate him and his place was taken by Daniel W. Tracy of the Electrical Workers.

The remarks of President Tobin and

Mr. Meany during the debate will be found on following pages.

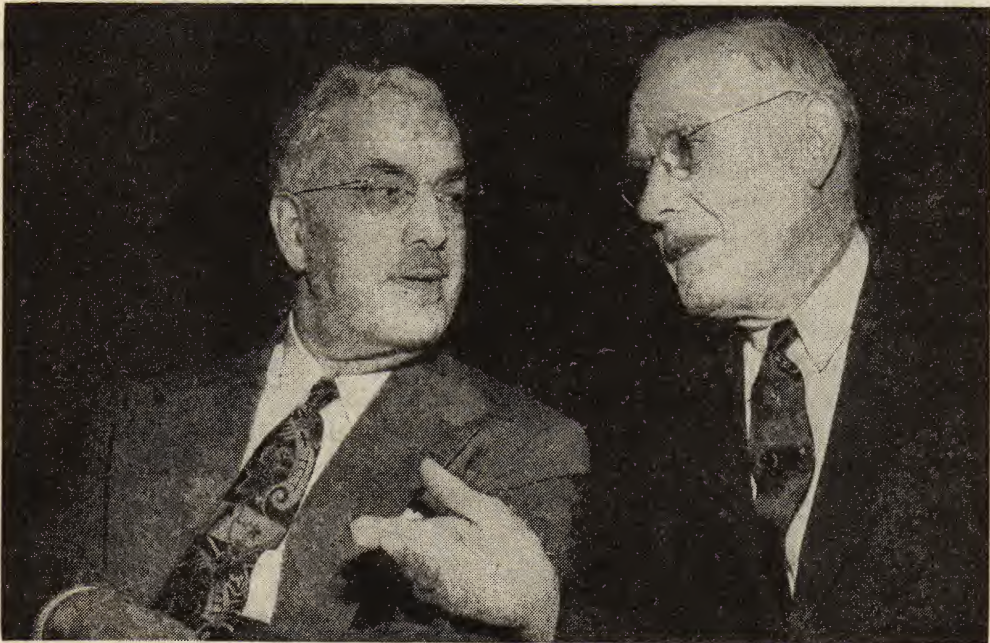
Lewis made loud protest to another resolution proposing that the convention settle the jurisdictional conflicts between District No. 50 and many of the AFL internationals.

It was finally referred to the executive council, but Lewis withdrew the pledge he had previously made to abide by any decision reached by the council.

During the argument on this question Lewis threatened to declare war on the AFL through his District No. 50, if the convention again rebuked him.

On October 9 the convention was shocked by the sudden collapse and death of General Counsel Joseph A. Padway. He was in the midst of an eloquent denunciation of the Taft-Hartley Act when he suffered a stroke.

Some of his notes fell from his fingers to the floor. He reached for a glass of water and it, too, slipped through his



This is one of the last pictures of AFL General Counsel Joseph A. Padway, taken in San Francisco as he conferred with President William Green, while waiting to address the convention.

fingers. He gripped the rostrum to remain on his feet as President Tobin and other delegates sprang to his side.

He was taken to a San Francisco hospital and died a few hours later.

Mr. Padway was 56 years old and was born in England. He went to Wisconsin as a youth and was elected to the state senate. He also served as a judge in Milwaukee county.

He was a Socialist in his youth and as general counsel for the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, wrote many of the progressive laws enacted by the Wisconsin legislature.

Many of them were models for later New Deal legislation. He belonged to the La Follette Progressive party until it merged with the Republican party.

Mr. Padway became general counsel of the AFL in 1938 and established offices in Washington, D. C., where he also acted as general counsel for the Teamsters and several other AFL internationals. His death followed by only a few months the tragic death of his nephew and law partner, I. E. Goldberg, in a plane crash.

Funeral services were held for Judge Padway in the convention hall on October 10 with Rabbi Morris Goldstein conducting the services.

The members of the executive council acted as honorary pallbearers and a band comprising members of the American Federation of Musicians played the funeral march.

The body was taken to Milwaukee for burial.

The major matter before the convention was the Taft-Hartley Act. After amending its constitution to make compliance with the law possible, the convention declared its uncompromising opposition to its provisions.

In following the advice of President Tobin and Mr. Meany, the delegates

adopted the policy of obeying the law but of using every legal means at the disposal of labor to have it repealed and to defeat the senators and congressmen who enacted it.

Thus the AFL will not be drawn into a revolutionary movement of defiance of government authority, such as the Communists are promoting.

But the delegates made no secret of their hostility, not only to the law, but to those responsible for it.

The constitution was amended to increase the per capita payments to three cents per member per month. It was previously two cents per member for the first 200,000 members of an international union and 1½ cents for those in excess of 200,000.

This will provide a substantial increase in AFL income, which will be used for intensified organization.

Another amendment empowered the executive council to levy a special assessment of one cent per member per week for 26 weeks to finance a campaign for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. Such an assessment would provide close to \$2,000,000.

Considerable attention was given Communist activities in this country and throughout the world. These were bitterly condemned in executive council reports and in resolutions.

All totalitarian governments, ranging from the Falangist of Franco in Spain to the Communist of Stalin in Russia, were assailed.

Additional resolutions put the AFL on record in support of the Marshall plan for the rehabilitation of Europe and favored Missouri Valley development, a federal housing program, expanded social security as outlined in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, an enlarged AFL publicity and public relations program, replacement of aliens

employed in the Panama Canal zone, an aggressive policy in foreign affairs and an extended organization program in the South and in Canada, Alaska and Hawaii.

The convention adjourned on Octo-

ber 16 after re-electing President Green, Secretary Meany and all 13 members of the new executive council without opposition.

Next year's convention will be held in Cincinnati.

Tobin Answers Charges of Lewis

Convention Overwhelmingly Eliminates All Vice Presidents

FOLLOWING is the reply of President Tobin to John L. Lewis at the AFL convention in San Francisco on October 14. President Tobin opened the fight for an amendment to the AFL constitution eliminating the 13 vice presidents.

The amendment was opposed by Lewis, who accused the convention of "groveling" to the Taft-Hartley Act. He also said that if the convention adopted the amendment he would no

longer serve on the "debased" executive board created as a substitute for the vice presidents.

Nevertheless the convention adopted the amendment by an overwhelming margin, far more than the two-thirds majority that was necessary.

By refusing to sign the anti-Communist affidavits required by the new law, Lewis, as a vice president of the AFL, had barred all AFL unions from any protection under the federal statute.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: I want to say to the previous speaker that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters never crawled in their lives and their representatives never crawled. And when the Mine Workers were on their bellies, we were there trying to lift them up.

Now, I don't think we ought to take this question before the convention half as seriously as it has been made to appear by the representatives of the United Mine Workers.

As a matter of fact, the question isn't of much importance. The changing of my title, or whoever will succeed me, from that of vice president to executive council member means just exactly the same thing—no difference. We have the same powers and we will function just as before.

Why are we doing this? To help

244,000 members who need our help. Some people say "defy the law." This is a law that we will resent, but there is a certain legal procedure to change the law, and it isn't by revolution.

As far as I am concerned, I was quite happy to get an opportunity to say to the world by affidavit or otherwise, "I am not a Communist." That is all that affidavit means. Surrendering your honor? Not at all.

There are two provisions in this Taft-Hartley Act that are somewhat harmless. One is the provision asking us to say we are not Communists.

Seven years ago the constitution of the Brotherhood of Teamsters was amended to include a section providing that no Communist could be a member of the organization, even though he denied his Communist affiliation.

If on investigation and evidence we

were satisfied that he was lying or falsely denying it, as they were accustomed to doing, the general executive board had the power to expel him. So it is no trouble to us to say we are not Communists.

The other requirement is to make a financial report. That is the least harmful to both you and me, because all of you have made your financial statements to your membership more than once a year, as the law requires.

But there are other sections of the bill that are ten times more dangerous, and there has been very little said about that. One section provides that while I can expel a Communist or a disturber of a serious kind, I have to work with him, and that is dangerous; that is bad.

We had a convention here in this hall about two months ago—and I refer to this because one of the previous speakers said we were misrepresenting our membership. There were 1,716 delegates in attendance, representing the largest union in this country, as far as I know, and it was the unanimous vote of our convention to give instructions to its officers to sign these affidavits in order to avail ourselves of whatever little hope and help we could get from this present law. I am carrying out my instructions.

This is my 40th AFL convention. I worked with Sam Gompers. I was treasurer of the American Federation of Labor with Mr. Gompers. I defended Mr. Gompers against his enemies within and without the labor movement, and I will never regret it, but when I hear his name quoted here today and I hear it said that he did this and he did that, knowing him as I did, I know that if he were here today he would advise us to carry out the law for the protection of our membership until we were able to amend or repeal that law.

One of the other speakers, Tom Kennedy of the Mine Workers, I believe, referred to Judge Padway and quoted his last words. Judge Padway was our attorney. He was first a representative of labor in the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, and the Teamsters were among his first clients.

When he came to Washington he became our general counsel, and I believe at the time of his death we were paying him the largest fee of any international union, or even of the Federation itself.

Mr. Padway's words to me were, "You have got to comply with this law until you can amend it." And I was usually governed by his advice.

I would be very sorry if the Miners are not represented on the executive council. They are a great help, but if they choose the other way, we will have to carry on as we did before. We will have to do the best we can under the circumstances, and I don't think we are going out of business.

I am going to stay with this federation even though the federation disagrees with me. I always have. I don't believe in secession, either within a local, an international, or this federation. I am going to support the report of the committee because I think it is the only logical thing to do.

Sure, when I came to this convention about two weeks ago I was somewhat alarmed because I was afraid, because of the decision of Robert N. Denham, which he changed, that I would be forced to suspend or withdraw our membership temporarily from this federation, because my instructions were that I first take care of our International Union, which has elected me unanimously over a period of 40 years.

Not one vote has ever been cast against me. I think I have earned my salary. I think I have served them faith-

fully, regardless of the fact that some people may think otherwise.

I was very happy when Mr. Denham changed his opinion and made it necessary for us only to take care of the federal labor unions.

Now I am advised by attorneys that Mr. Denham cannot change that part of his opinion, or that the National Labor Relations Board has not the power to overrule him. That is why we want to help these federal labor unions, and I was sincerely grateful to the influences that compelled Mr. Denham to change his opinion, so that I could remain with this federation, where we have been since the very beginning of our organization.

All of us at times have had decisions made against us in this federation, and those that will come after us will have decisions made against them, but the thing to do is to stay here and right the wrongs and not pull out every time something goes against one of us.

Let me say to you the only reason this amendment is before you is because we could not get unanimous action within the executive council. Mr. Denham's ruling is not as much to blame as we are ourselves. We are compelled to do this to protect this quarter-million members that need our help.

We are the executive board of the federal labor unions. If I were selfish enough to say, "Well, I don't care what becomes of them," and didn't do my duty as an executive board member, then I would be betraying the trust that those federal labor unions have placed in me.

That is the reason for this thing coming in here. We could not get unanimous action, and let me tell you another thing.

It is my individual judgment that the

main cause of the Taft-Hartley Act in some respects could be placed at the feet of labor.

The division within the family of labor, two great organizations fighting against each other, raiding each other, trying to destroy each other, is mainly the cause of our weakness in Washington.

Neither Senator Taft nor Congressman Hartley owed me anything. All my life I have been trying to defeat men like Taft and Hartley. For four national elections I led the opposition to those kind of men, and I had 98 per cent of the working people of the country backing me up.

In the Biltmore Hotel in New York I had three or four labor men who were on the side of Taft and Hartley and their kind.

I don't blame the political machine in Washington for the persecution of labor. I blame labor. We have a job to do to hold our unions together. Part of our job is to fulfill our obligations to these federal labor unions.

Whether I displease somebody or please somebody, I am going to do my duty as I see the light. I don't think any man on the executive council who has been placed in charge of these federal labor unions should refuse to help them—and this means help to them, regardless of the opinion of somebody else.

I am going down the line and vote for the report of this committee, because it is the only logical thing to do. My judgment is that it is the duty of this convention to amend that constitution. In substance the amendment does not mean anything to us, but it does mean something to a quarter of a million members who are dependent upon us to help them.

Meany Backs Tobin Against Lewis

AFL Secretary Demands Protection for Federal Unions

FOLLOWING President Tobin to the microphone, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany electrified the AFL convention in San Francisco with the fol-

lowing fighting reply to John L. Lewis in support of President Tobin's demand for passage of a constitutional amendment eliminating vice presidents:

Mr. Chairman and delegates, I think we have before us a very practical problem. I don't think we are going to solve it by impugning the integrity of men who feel that they can best represent their membership by complying with the law of the land.

This proposition before the convention has one purpose, and one purpose only. It is to give the federal labor unions the opportunity to exercise their option under this law and to qualify by signing the non-Communist affidavit and meeting the other requirements of the law if they so desire.

The purpose of this amendment, in addition, is to preserve the freedom of action of members of the executive council to follow the dictates of their own organizations.

The reason for this action is that 13 members of the executive council (vice presidents) are in a dual capacity in this American Federation of Labor. While they are members of the executive council they are also officers of international unions.

Two members of the executive council (President Green and Secretary Meany) are not in that position. Their obligation is to the American Federation of Labor as a whole.

Under present circumstances every international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor has the option and right to sign this affidavit

and bring their members into a position where they can defend themselves under the law, or to refuse to sign this affidavit.

That right is possessed at this moment by the president of the United Mine Workers of America, by the president of the Teamsters, by the president of the Boilermakers, by the president of the Plumbers, by the president of the Electrical Workers, by the presidents and officers of every international union in the American Federation of Labor.

Unless this amendment passes, that right is denied to the federal labor unions. So as an officer of this federation, I feel it is my obligation to the federal labor unions to ask that this convention give the same right to the federal labor unions that they at this moment possess themselves.

The only other solution that has so far been offered is that we use this non-Communist affidavit as a focal point of resistance to the Taft-Hartley law.

I question the wisdom of that proposal, even if this entire federation was prepared to use the non-Communist affidavit as its focal point of attack.

But in view of the fact that the international unions are not going to use it as their focal point of attack on the Taft-Hartley law, I object most strenuously to a situation in which we would put the federal labor unions in the fore-

front as the shock troops to bear the brunt of that attack.

Let us be practical about this. The federal labor unions are not in a position to be the shock troops of the American Federation of Labor, even if you wanted them to be—and I am convinced you don't want them to be.

We have been talking here, not only at this convention, but at previous conventions, about democratic processes.

Well, one of the democratic processes in the United States of America is the enactment of legislation by representatives of the people.

Whether you like it or not, whether the National Association of Manufacturers and the representatives of the reactionary employers bought the Republican party or not, as someone seems to think, the fact remains that they counted the votes in Washington, and the Taft-Hartley law is on the statute books.

No one asked for a recount. Our representatives were there when the votes were cast, and no matter what the reason, whether it is the sinister reason attributed here today or not, the fact remains that they did pass this law. It is now the law of the land.

I think it is pretty well agreed that no one has a monopoly on a feeling of opposition to this law. I don't think anyone in this room thinks it is a good law. I don't think we have to point out the iniquities in the law.

We know it is a bad law, but it was placed on the statute books by our representatives under the American democratic system, and the only way it is going to be changed is by our representatives under that system.

Now this particular section of the law, the so-called non-Communist affidavit, is by no means the most important section of the law. However, the

inference seems to have gone out that you can escape the reprehensible provisions of this law by failing to sign the non-Communist affidavit.

Well, that is not so. Every section of this Act directed against labor is still in operation, whether you sign the non-Communist affidavits or not. Suits can be filed and injunctions secured against organizations, whether they come in and sign or not.

Of course there may be some people who feel that they like to disobey court orders and injunctions. That is only human, but in the past, when the final court is reached and the injunction stands up, you obey it, although temporarily you may avoid it.

I submit if that was not the situation then this would no longer be a democratic nation. So don't get the impression that you can avoid the vicious features of this Act by refusing to sign this non-Communist affidavit.

Now, insofar as that affidavit is concerned, I don't see why we should pull the Communist chestnuts out of the fire.

For 27 years the one major objective, the one prime objective of the Communist Party in America, as the first step in its aspiration to take control, has been the destruction of the American Federation of Labor.

We remember the days of the Trade Union Unity League when they attempted in the early 20's to break down our organizations by setting up dual unions, to pull our membership away.

We also remember when they changed their tactics in the late 20's and we had this campaign of boring from within, when they infiltrated into central bodies and local unions all over the country.

Then we remember 1935, when they cast aside all other activities because

they found a national home. They went into the CIO. They are there today.

The president of the United Mine Workers stated not so very long ago that Phil Murray was the prisoner of the Communists. I agree. Who walked out and left him prisoner?

I have no quarrel with the record of the United Mine Workers on Communism.

Of course, the president of the United Mine Workers has upheld the position of the United Mine Workers in regard to Communism.

With his right hand from 1935 to 1940 he has upheld the position of the United Mine Workers in uncompromising resistance to Communism; but with his left hand he made a fellowship with Harry Bridges, Julius Emispak, Michael Quill, Lew Merrill and all the other stinking America haters who love Moscow.

So, I am prepared to sign a non-Communist affidavit. I am prepared to go further and sign an affidavit that I never was a comrade to the comrades.

Now, on the position of the federal labor unions, as I said before, every international union here is in a position to qualify under the Act. I submit as a matter of simple justice you have got to give the federal labor unions the same opportunity.

In the year ending August, 1946, the total income from per capita tax of the American Federation of Labor was \$2,149,000. Of that amount, \$1,015,000 or 47 per cent of the per capita tax income came from the federal unions.

In the year ending August, 1947, the per capita tax income of the American Federation of Labor from all sources was \$2,682,488.68, of which \$1,176,891 came from federal labor unions—or 44 per cent.

That is more money from those 250,000 members than was paid in by 75 per cent of the international unions represented here today.

I am informed by Director of Organization Fenton, who is in direct close contact with these federal labor unions, that practically all of them have secured their representation rights under the National Labor Relations Act and that unless they have the right to appear on the ballot at the expiration of their contracts, 80 per cent of those organizations will be destroyed. They will not go to the CIO, they will not go to independent unions, but will be destroyed, because the one vital feature of their existence is their ability to face the employer and say, "We are the legal representatives of the men and women in the employ of this plant."

So, when the question of courage comes up, when the inference is made that there is a lack of courage in failing to start a revolution against this law, this law that our representatives put on the statute books by the democratic process, and when we are told that the thing for us to do is to use the federal labor unions as shock troops, I say to you I don't know of any more cowardly thing you could do than to take these unions that haven't the backing, the experience, nor the structure and financial standing of the international unions and place them in the forefront of this fight.

Where is the element of courage there? To me, it would be abject desertion of a quarter of a million members of this federation who have every right to expect your complete support.

I intend to vote for the report of the committee.

I thank you.

Over-all industrial output for each man hour of labor is 18 per cent higher than in 1940.

Help Europeans to Live in Europe

Stratton Bill Would Import Prospective Strike Breakers

BY PROVIDING food to relieve distress in Europe, the United States has adopted a humane and sensible policy.

We are helping Europeans *in Europe*. That is exactly where they should be helped and where they must be helped if this country is to escape the catastrophe that has struck most of the world.

To recover from this catastrophe, Europe must be rebuilt both physically and economically. The job must be done by Europeans, assisted to the greatest possible degree by the United States.

The welfare of the United States rests on the recovery of Europe. This nation cannot survive as an oasis in the midst of a worldwide desert of destitution.

But neither can it survive by permitting distressed Europeans to flee from their responsibilities and seek haven in the United States.

We cannot import poverty and escape it ourselves. An influx of indigent and dispirited Europeans would send American economy into a tailspin. It would bring the depression we are striving so desperately to avoid.

Yet the Stratton Bill (H. R. 2910) would tear up our immigration policy to admit 400,000 "displaced persons." Nearly everybody in Europe is displaced or would like to be. They would like to be displaced to the United States where they could then displace Americans out of jobs and homes.

Once these 400,000 immigrants were here, another bill would be introduced to admit their friends and relatives. Then we would be told we were discriminating against Asiatics, and additional proposals would be made to open the

West Coast to Hindus, Chinese and Japs.

The Stratton Bill is not a measure to admit a few displaced persons. It is a basic attack on the immigration policy of the United States.

Once our immigration policy is destroyed, our ports would be opened to a tidal wave of hungry, hopeless people who would completely obliterate the American standard of living.

Several years ago a bill was passed to remove the ban on Oriental immigration. It was designed to admit "a few" Chinese, who were pictured as our heroic allies fighting the Japs.

But every Chinese who came to the United States was no longer fighting the Japs. His place was taken by an American. And the Americans finally licked the Japs.

The Teamsters' Union opposed that bill because we saw it for what it was—an oblique attack on our immigration barriers. We forecast that if this bill was passed, it would be followed by another bill to admit "a few" more from other countries.

Now comes the Stratton Bill. And after the Stratton Bill will come other bills, probably already drawn and awaiting the outcome of the Stratton Bill.

Incidentally, the Chinese measure was sponsored by a committee supposedly inspired by brotherly love. But when we checked the personnel of this committee we found it loaded with steamship and railroad men and bankers. Of course the steamship and railroad companies would profit handsomely by carrying immigrants from Asia to their new homes in America.

The Stratton Bill is also sponsored by a "brotherly love" committee, but its backers have learned by experience. The bankers and transportation executives are not out in front any more.

But the money pours in on a scale unprecedented for a charitable enterprise. During the last session of Congress the Committee on Displaced Persons had 23 highly paid lobbyists working in Washington to get the Stratton Bill enacted into law.

It is deluging the nation with propaganda in the newspapers, on the radio and in the movies.

The campaign to import European labor ran parallel to the campaign to restrict American labor. The Stratton Bill was a sequel to the Taft-Hartley Bill. A tremendous campaign was put on to pass them both simultaneously.

Thus if American labor resented the Taft-Hartley Bill, European labor would be available to take the job of any man who went on strike. Never has American labor faced such intimidation.

Fortunately the Stratton Bill did not pass. But a strenuous attempt will be made to pass it at the next session of the same Congress that gave us the Taft-Hartley Act.

Again we will be lulled by soft words and pious sentiments expressed by propagandists paid \$1,000 per month for uttering them. Who pays this corps of high priced lobbyists? Certainly not the Community Chest or the Camp Fire Girls.

This isn't charity. It's big business!

And the stakes are big, too. They justify the money spent to attain them.

If European labor is imported, American wages will be forced down. Under the Taft-Hartley Act, labor will be powerless to protect itself. Remember, we haven't the closed shop any more. An immigrant could work in a plant and thumb his nose at the union.

Remember, too, that the 400,000 "displaced persons" have been "carefully screened." They include all the skilled trades. Once they arrive they won't be displaced any more. We will be displaced.

Unquestionably these immigrants should have jobs. But not here! Let them labor at their skills to rebuild the nations ravaged by war. Let them labor to raise the standard of living in Europe—not to lower it in the United States.

Europe has almost destroyed itself. We must prevent it from destroying us.

New York Employers Seek Friendly Relations

The New York Motor Truck Association is anxious to maintain its harmonious relations with the Teamsters' Union. Assurances to that effect were received by President John O'Rourke of Joint Council No. 16 from Frank B. Kurtz, president of the truck organization.

The message came in a telegram to Mr. O'Rourke while he was attending the International convention in San

Francisco and while the delegates had the Taft-Hartley Act under discussion.

The wire follows:

"We want to remind you, as president of Joint Council No. 16, that the relations between the locals comprising your organization and the members of our association have always been most pleasant in the past and that we want these pleasant relations to continue irrespective of the Taft-Hartley Bill."

Cincinnati Drivers Are Desperate

Prices Soar as Two-Year Contract Anchors Wages

BECAUSE they believed the government would keep prices under control, the members of Local No. 100 in Cincinnati signed a two-year wage agreement in 1945 at wages of from 81 cents to \$1 an hour.

But the government failed and the Cincinnati truck drivers have watched their wages decrease month by month as prices soared ever higher above their anchored wages.

The result has been actual hardship, with insufficient food and clothing for the 4,000 members of Local No. 100

and their families. The plight of workers under present conditions was brought forcibly to the attention of a congressional committee investigating high food costs when Secretary-Treasurer Otto H. Frobe and Mrs. Harry Mitchell, a member's wife, journeyed to Cleveland to testify before the committee.

They told a startling story, which is typical of conditions facing not only all Teamsters, but most of the people of the United States today:

Their official testimony follows:

Secretary-Treasurer Frobe Speaks

I am speaking for 4,000 truck drivers of Greater Cincinnati.

I speak also on behalf of their families; about 10,000 people in all, I would say.

The families I represent are not earning or getting enough to eat.

They are not getting enough to wear.

They are not getting enough medical care.

They are not getting enough recreation.

This is true because the cost of living has been allowed to run wild and the price of labor has either been frozen by contract or, in the case of unorganized workers, it has been frozen by flint-hearted employers.

The wages of 3,000 of our members have been frozen at 81 cents to \$1 an hour since 1945. They will be frozen until November 15, when our contract expires.

Since March of 1946, the \$1 an hour earned by our drivers has dropped in value until today it is worth less than

70 cents. And the way things are going, that dollar will be worth about 50 cents by November 15.

When we signed our contract, we hoped that the price controls would stick. But that was not to be. The National Association of Manufacturers, and others of that ilk, wanted price controls scrapped. They promised that once controls were removed, production would increase and natural competition would drive prices down.

This was proved a lie. Not a misstatement, not an error, but a downright, a cruel lie!

Today our members and others in their economic bracket are not only living below standards of health and decency, but they are slipping back financially.

They are surrendering their War Bonds, their savings, in order to pay for day-to-day living. They are losing the money-cushion they need to weather the emergencies.

When a truck driver or dockman

falls sick his income stops right away. What is more, he has to pay doctors and druggists. That's why he needs savings.

When a truck driver is laid off, his income stops right away. The measly sum he gets in unemployment benefits will not even pay his food bill today. That's why he needs savings.

The truck drivers today have lost their savings. They are going into debt. That is true, that is the case, on the average.

I would like to submit to this committee a startling report issued in Cincinnati.

The report was finished last April, 1947, by Ruth Roth, a nutrition expert with the Public Health Federation. She appears to have made a very close study of the food buying of 34 families.

She concluded, from her study, that there are families in Cincinnati which are *slowly starving* because the price of food is too high. I don't want to put any words in her mouth. I want to quote from her report. I quote:

"Education in foods and nutrition is desperately needed by low-income families, but education alone cannot solve their problems. Until food prices are brought down to levels which families

can afford, or incomes are increased to meet the tremendous price increases, the health of low-income families is in serious jeopardy."

That is what Miss Roth reported in April.

What does Miss Roth say in September? I quote to you from the *Cincinnati Post* of September 12:

"The situation at present food costs is serious and we have to stop kidding ourselves. A lot of people simply are not getting enough to eat and there's nothing a home economist can do for them."

If that doesn't add up to slow starvation for our low income families, I don't know what starvation is.

Our union believes that the only thing which can control prices is firm price control; better controls than ever before; price control and rent control.

But Congress and Senator Taft, so far, haven't been willing.

Therefore, the truck drivers' union is going to present a request for a wage increase before the employers which will be substantial enough to get our members out of the financial hole and keep them out until the next contract is unfrozen.

Either that or starve.

Mrs. Mitchell Tells Her Story

I am Mrs. Willa Mitchell. I live at 6070 Glover Avenue in California, Ohio, just outside of Cincinnati.

My husband, Harry, has been driving a truck for 13 years. He is driving now for the Germann Brothers Company.

We have four children. The oldest boy is 15 and our youngest, Barbara Ann, is eight years old.

We are luckier than most families. My husband earns more than the average driver. He has to work hard and work long hours, about 11 or 12 a day, but he averages about \$55 a week. The

union tells me that the drivers average about \$50 a week.

We have another "break" in the rent we pay. It is \$17.50 a month.

Now even with these "breaks" it is really hard to keep going at these high prices. My husband hasn't had a raise for more than 18 months and prices were going up all that time—we have really had to skimp to manage.

We have what you would call five meatless days a week. On the other two days we have steak or roast. The rest of the time it's cold cuts and vegetables.

I do my own baking, so we do have desserts.

We haven't had butter in the house for 18 months. We use only margarine.

We buy the *Times-Star* every day, but no other paper. I'm still getting one magazine a month on a subscription I bought nearly three years ago.

The children come first, so if there is money to buy clothes, they get it.

My husband hasn't bought an overcoat in four years. My winter coat is three years old. In the last three years I've bought exactly three dresses. This doesn't include house dresses.

We've been lucky that none of us has been really sick. Nowadays we don't call the doctor every time someone gets to feeling bad. I try to doctor the children myself, but I call a doctor whenever I get worried.

Outside of an auto ride to Maysville, Ky., occasionally, we don't have much recreation. We haven't gone to a movie or a show for a long time.

We have had to turn in our War Bonds and get a loan to buy a Frigidaire so we could keep food cold and save on the table that way, and my husband needs the car to get to work.

I guess the situation is about the same or, maybe, worse for other families.

My husband will have to get a good raise soon or we will go under. Prices are just too high. We used to be able to get enough food with our money. That was before they took off price controls. Now things have really gone to pot—and not to the cooking pot.

Prices will have to be controlled again and wages will have to be made high enough so everyone can at least live without worry.

Brocky Farrell Dies!

Thomas J. Farrell, fifth International vice president, died at his home in Cincinnati early on the morning of October 23.

Mr. Farrell was one of the most colorful and best loved figures in the International Union. Known from coast to coast by the nickname of "Brocky," he was the oldest organizer of the International.

He was appointed by President Tobin in February, 1908, shortly after President Tobin had been selected as general president.

"Brocky" Farrell was a source of constant assistance to President Tobin in the early hectic days when those pioneers were forging the mighty links in the chain that has become the International Brotherhood of Teamsters with close to a million members.

He had been in failing health for many months but continued to perform his duties uncomplainingly. He attended the Teamster convention in San Francisco in August, where he renewed many of his countless friendships and where he was very active and helpful.

It was not known that he was fatally ill at the time of his death, which came after this issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER had gone to press. The presses were stopped to permit this brief mention of an event which will bring sadness to thousands of members who will mourn the passing of a sterling and rugged character.

Tobin-Meany Dominate



President Tobin is shown at the left as he stepped to the microphone during a tense moment of the AFL convention in San Francisco on October 14 to reply to the charges of John L. Lewis against the policies of the executive council which favored signing the anti-Communist affidavits as prescribed by the Taft-Hartley Act.

Below President Tobin is shown as he was at the height of his argument in support of a constitutional amendment eliminating the office of vice president and thereby making it impossible for Lewis to prevent signing the affidavits.

In the oval Lewis is shown as he walked from the convention hall following the overwhelming adoption of the amendment he opposed.



A.F.L. Convention...


Here at the right is AFL Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, who followed President Tobin to the platform at the San Francisco convention during the heated debate over amending the constitution. He bitterly denounced those who would follow the revolutionary tactics of defying government authority and supported the position of President Tobin.

Below is President William Green as he presided during the long and heated controversy which defined the policy of the AFL under the Taft-Hartley Act. If the amendment advocated by President Tobin had not been adopted, almost a quarter of a million members of federal labor unions would have been left at the mercy of their employers.

The opponents of the amendment, led by Lewis, took the position that "the weak must perish." The vast majority of the convention, however, thundered their approval of the Tobin-Meany sentiment that the weak must be protected.

In the oval are delegates registering for the historic convention.





LABOR NEWS NOTES OF THE MONTH

From the Federated Press

MINNEAPOLIS—"Americans are closer in many ways to conditions in Germany in 1932 than we realize. We are in the midst of a reaction in this country of more terrifying proportions than any this country has ever experienced." That warning came here from former Assistant Attorney General O. John Rogge, who was fired from the government after he exposed links between prominent Americans and Nazi Germany uncovered during his official investigation of a group of indicted seditionists.

BOSTON—A resolution for free burial of World War II veterans was withdrawn at the National Association of Funeral Directors convention here, and the issue has been left up to its state affiliates. Shipment of some 200,000 bodies of veterans from their overseas graves had already begun by the government when the free burial resolution was pigeon-holed, then withdrawn completely.

SAN FRANCISCO—The International Brotherhood of Teamsters entered the AFL convention with 6,250 votes to retain its title as the largest organization in the federation. Second place is a tie at 6,000 votes each for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the United Mine Workers.

WASHINGTON—Cold storage warehouses across the nation are bursting with surplus eggs, both dried and frozen, as the new "eat less" campaign moves into high gear, with its eggless Thursdays sure to drag more thousands of dozens into the refrigerated storage places.

SAN FRANCISCO—The AFL virtually nominated Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey of Minneapolis to run as senator against anti-labor GOP incumbent Joseph H. Ball as the youthful mayor was given a rising ovation by delegates at the federation's 66th annual convention October 8 and received a verbal sendoff from President William Green.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Constitutionality of the state anti-closed shop law is scheduled for a hearing in Tennessee supreme court in a case brought by the Federal Fire-fighters' Union of Oak Ridge. The union is challenging the validity of the closed shop ban on the ground that it conflicts with federal and state statutes.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. Supreme Court, which has changed direction to an acutely visible extent since the passing of Franklin D. Roosevelt, is back in business this fall with a docket loaded with potential headaches for labor. While there remain seven justices named by FDR on the supreme bench along with two men placed in high position by President Truman, there is little ground for hope that they will follow the Roosevelt or New Deal philosophy in the present term.

CLEVELAND—A big anti-union advertising campaign by the railroads may "well provoke strife and perhaps work stoppages" if continued, President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen warned here.

LOS ANGELES—A \$4,000 law school scholarship, complete with provisions for summer work in various kinds of retail stores, has been set up by the 15,000-strong Local No. 770, Retail Clerks' International Association.

NEW YORK—Industry profits for the first half of 1947 soared 127 per cent above the corresponding six months of 1946, an independent survey by the conservative *New York Times* revealed October 5. The steel, chemical, automobile and electrical manufacturing industries led the list in reporting the best results over a year ago.

WASHINGTON—Immediate resumption "of price controls on food, combined with rationing of all scarce products" was urged by the National Women's Trade Union League in a statement calling for a special session of Congress.

LOS ANGELES—An immediate special session of Congress to meet what she regards as a growing crisis was demanded here by Helen Gahagan Douglas in a telegram to President Truman. "The frightening rise in the cost of living," she said, "is of critical concern to millions of Americans who at present prices can no longer afford essential food, clothing and medical care."

NEW ORLEANS—Senator Claude Pepper of Florida is the only one of the 25 southern senators who voted right 100 per cent of the time on 18 important issues in the first session of the 80th Congress, according to the Southern Sociological Society. Issues covered include the Taft-Hartley Law, tax reduction, seating of Senator Bilbo, confirmation of David Lilienthal, foreign relief and the poll tax.

WASHINGTON—Declaring that the proposals "announced by the President following his meeting with congressional leaders fall tragically short of the demands of a world crisis," Americans for Democratic Action October 2 called for an immediate special session and the "reinstitution of rationing and price control." Chairman Leon Henderson issued the statement on behalf of ADA and characterized the Truman program as one of "postponement as we approach the deadline of disaster."

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Unions are going into the grocery business in various parts of North Carolina to help members lick the high cost of living. First cooperatives will be opened at Elizabeth City and Laurinburg. The stores will start with food products, but stocks of hardware, furniture and other necessities may be added.

NEW YORK—Acting on advice of counsel, New York's millinery industry dropped plans for a \$10 million damage suit against Teamsters' Local No. 808 October 1 under provisions of the Taft-Hartley act banning secondary boycotts. The Eastern Women's Headwear Association voted to drop the suit after the local, which is on strike against the Railway Express Agency, withdrew its pickets from hat factories in the midtown garment district.

WASHINGTON—Top level congressional opinion October 8 upheld the NLRB in its reversal of General Counsel Robert N. Denham's ruling that all top officers of the AFL and CIO had to sign non-Communist affidavits in order for affiliated unions to use the board's services under the Taft-Hartley Act.

WASHINGTON—Approval of a blanket 5 per cent rent increase for Louisville by Federal Housing Expediter Frank R. Creedon was followed October 9 by a demand for his immediate discharge. President Harvey W. Brown of the International Association of Machinists asked President Truman to discharge Creedon "before his policies bring on a cruel rent inflation."

NEW YORK—Housing Expediter Frank Creedon should be booted out of the government for approving a 5 per cent rent increase in the Louisville area, the Emergency Committee on Rent and Housing wired President Truman October 10. The committee also asked the President to launch an investigation of Creedon's real estate connections, which it charged were responsible for his giving in to landlord pressure.

ATLANTIC CITY—"Election day will be judgment day for all labor," the New Jersey State Federation of Labor convention said in a resolution vowing a political fight-to-the-finish against congressional supporters of the Taft-Hartley Act.

SAN FRANCISCO—The two hours between 3 p. m. and 5 p. m. on any and every election day will be set aside as "non working hours" by all members of the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department, delegates to the department's convention voted here.

BOSTON—Officers of the CIO Textile Workers' Union said October 6 they would sign the non-Communist affidavits required under the Taft-Hartley Act. The decision, which makes the textile workers the first big CIO union to go along with the affidavit requirement, was unanimously approved by the executive council after a two-day discussion here.

PORTLAND, ORE.—After a nine-year absence, the Portland Symphony Orchestra will be back on the musical scene this season, thanks to the gift of a \$10,000 check from Local No. 99, American Federation of Musicians. The check represents the local's share of royalties from national recordings.

Ball Admits Weakness in the Law

Minneapolis Attorney Cites Protection for Communists

ATTORNEY Thomas O. Kachelmacher, representing the Minneapolis Joint Council of Teamsters, has forced Senator Joseph H. Ball to admit in the newspapers that the Taft-Hartley Act makes it impossible for a union to remove a Communist from the job.

Mr. Kachelmacher, in an interview in the *Minneapolis Star*, charged that despite the anti-Communist affidavits required by union officers, the new law is actually a boon to Communists.

"The Taft-Hartley Act makes it impossible for a union to expel Communists and make it stick, when the union has a union shop agreement," Mr. Kachelmacher pointed out in the newspaper.

"The law makes it an unfair labor practice for an employer to dismiss any worker who is expelled from a union unless the expulsion is for failure to pay dues or initiation fees.

"This means that our unions can no longer expel a Communist effectively. The Communist could continue to work in the same shop and on the same jobs as the loyal members who oppose Communist infiltration in America."

In reply, Senator Ball characteristically confused the question by implying that Mr. Kachelmacher had said that the law prevented a union from expelling a Communist.

Then he admitted that Mr. Kachelmacher was correct in saying that the

union could not compel an employer to discharge a Communist expelled from the union.

"I believe," said the senator, "that the great majority of employers would get rid of Communist employees and if the union expels an employee as a Communist, then obviously no charge of firing the employee for union activity would lie against the employer if he gets rid of him."

Mr. Kachelmacher disproved the senator's contention by citing cases to show that Communists are engaged constantly in union activity and could therefore charge that the employer had fired them for union activity.

He referred to one case in which the union compelled the discharge of two expelled Communists, which was accomplished under a closed shop contract.

Closed shop contracts have been barred by the Taft-Hartley Act. Therefore the only weapon by which unions could get Communists off a job has been removed.

And despite Senator Ball's optimism that "the great majority" of employers would fire expelled Communists, probabilities are that most of them would refuse to do so for fear of being cited for unfair labor practices and being put to the expense of proving that the discharged worker was a Communist.

Every sane industrialist knows perfectly well that the solution of all our labor-management program can be adjusted by free collective bargaining. But anti-labor legislation, such as the reactionary Taft-Hartley Act, will simply create a tension under which intelligent negotiations will be well nigh impossible. The enactment of this kind of punitive laws will be equivalent to throwing a monkey wrench into a complex, delicate set of gears.—*The American Photo Engraver.*

British Unions Accept Controls

New Employment Regulations Go Into Effect October 6

By GORDON SCHAFFER
For the British Information Service

THE British government's plan for the limited control of labor, which has been the subject of long discussions between the government and the trade unions and employers' leaders, has at last been made public.

It went into effect October 6 and, as was stated when the proposal was first put forward, applies only to unemployed workers registering at the employment exchanges.

The machinery of control will operate in this way: first there is the order compelling all workers, with the exception of those engaged in the professions or in a managerial capacity, to seek jobs only through the employment exchanges. Employers are equally bound not to engage a worker except through the exchanges.

A further order made under the emergency act passed by Britain's House of Commons before the summer recess, provides the power to send the workers coming to the exchanges to essential work.

Rules under which the program is operated have been agreed on by representatives of the Trades Union Congress and of the employers' organization. They lay down that workers should be given as wide a choice as possible and only if they refuse work considered essential will a directive be issued ordering them to take up a specified job.

Only in exceptional circumstances will married men with family responsibilities be sent away from their homes, but single men and women over 20 can be sent to other districts, provided suit-

able housing accommodation is available. Those sent away from their homes will receive maintenance allowances.

As during World War II, tribunals on which trade unionists will sit will be set up to deal with appeals against direction.

In the last resort, workers failing to carry out an order are liable to a fine up to \$400 or up to three months' imprisonment. Penalties also apply to employers evading the order.

There is no doubt that these provisions, the most drastic ever operated in peace-time Britain, will come as a shock to many people. In the words of the liberal London newspaper, *News Chronicle*, "control of labor is one of the most distasteful expedients for any democratic country."

The encouraging thing is the general acceptance of the measure by the trade unions, which in the face of the national emergency have abandoned the policy laid down by them during the war years of a discontinuance of all forms of labor control as soon after the conclusion of peace as possible.

In securing trade union cooperation, Britain's government undoubtedly has got over the most difficult hurdle, for without trade union backing at all levels the scheme could not possibly succeed. The reserve powers of fine and imprisonment are certainly in the background but it would be impossible to use penal sentence against the workers if the vast majority were hostile to the scheme.

A lot will depend on the way in which the powers of control are used, and here

the experience acquired during the period of wartime control by Britain's Ministry of Labor officials will prove of great value.

From the point of view of a very large number of workers, the overriding factor of the economic situation today is the virtual wiping out of unemployment.

In the days when up to 3,000,000 people were workless in Britain, the fear of unemployment overshadowed the lives of something like a third of the working population, for the unemployment figure was a changing one and the number thrown out of jobs over a given period was far larger than the unemployment total at any given time.

For those people suffering unemployment in the old days there was always a negative direction of labor, for they simply had to go anywhere where jobs were available. Those refusing to look for work could have their unemployment benefit cut off.

Thus for many reasons the fear of control in the comparatively remote eventuality of unemployment is much less than the dread of unemployment in the prewar years.

The big question yet to be decided is how far the present scheme will succeed in solving the problem of re-deploying the labor force for the benefit of the essential industries. The method adopted by the government is not nearly so water tight as the procedure during World War II, when both sexes were registered and rendered liable to be sent to selected employment.

Under the present plan people who can afford to live without working are not subject to any supervision, and those people working in nonproductive jobs cannot be dealt with unless they

are first rendered unemployed. In World War II, of course, men or women could simply be ordered to leave their jobs or their life of idleness and take up work elsewhere.

The other side of the government's plan is to reduce the labor force wasted in nonessential occupations by restriction of raw materials and other forms of pressure.

Once this begins to operate on a big scale the question of transferring workers away from their homes will become much more important, for there will not always be essential industries in the locality. That in its turn will bring us up against the all-prevailing problem of shortage of housing accommodation in the areas where the new workers are required.

In wartime it was possible to use powers of compulsory billeting; that is to say, a family could be asked and, if they refused, ordered, to take in a transferred worker. Hotels and other buildings were requisitioned and special hostels built. How far is it possible to go in this direction in peacetime?

Given cooperation by both sides of industry and a plan to relate the cutting down of nonessentials to the development of the vital industries, labor control in the form visualized by the government can make a positive contribution.

The British trade unions and, indeed, the Labor Party conference, however, still adhere to the policy of making essential jobs sufficiently attractive to draw more workers, and it is to be expected that the individual unions will continue to press this demand as the more positive way of tackling the problem.

The building industry, of course, fought public housing because it is to its interest to maintain a system of building that provides the most profit for builders.—*Northwest Teamster.*

Icy Roads Are Around the Corner

Truck Fleets Prepare for Winter Driving Hazards

AS TRUCK fleets prepare for cold-weather operations on highways crowded with a soaring post-war traffic volume, winter accident hazards should be in the forefront of present planning.

Operations men faced with rising costs cannot afford accidents. And if they are mindful of the rising traffic death toll, nearing record proportions, they cannot afford to shirk responsibility to the driving public. Help in meeting these safety problems will be found in results of winter traction tests on commercial vehicles just announced by the National Safety Council.

Here is a summary of the more important test findings:

1. Temperatures near freezing are more dangerous than zero temperatures when driving on ice. Wet ice greatly increases braking distance and acceleration time of bare tires.

2. Glare ice requires nearly nine times as much distance to stop as dry concrete. On drive wheels only, standard chains reduce this to three times as much distance, and premium chains to twice as much.

3. Pumping brakes and gearing down is better than locking the brakes on ice.

4. Sanders are effective only if the right kind of grit is used.

5. Chains aid acceleration on ice, but in this respect premium chains do not show a marked advantage over standard.

6. Automatic locking differentials help acceleration when only one drive wheel has traction.

7. Chains permit some increase in speed without side skidding on curves.

8. Natural rubber tires are superior to synthetics in stopping and accelerating on ice.

Safety authorities long have been aware that accident death rates in snow-belt states run 24 to 53 per cent higher in winter than in summer. The reasons are reduced visibility and reduced traction.

To find out about traction, the council's committee on winter driving hazards, headed by Ralph A. Meyer, research professor of highway engineering at Iowa State College, conducted exhaustive skidding tests of passenger cars at Lake Cadillac, Michigan, in 1940. Similar tests for commercial vehicles were delayed by the war, but were undertaken on a limited basis in January of this year at Houghton Lake, near Roscommon, Mich. Codirector of the project was T. J. Carmichael, experimental engineer of the General Motors Proving Ground.

The purpose of the research program was twofold: first, to make a limited investigation of skidding characteristics of heavy vehicles on ice, and second, to develop testing techniques for a more comprehensive study later.

The tests were hampered by adverse weather, which prevented complete investigation with the largest vehicles and full loads, but more than 700 stopping, circle and acceleration tests were run during a two-week period from January 7 to 18.

The tests, while incomplete in some cases, revealed some new facts and

corroborated others. Engineers have known that wet ice near thawing temperature is far more slippery than "dry" ice.

The 1946 trials showed a range in braking distance of 103 feet through a temperature range of 22 degrees. A passenger car equipped with synthetic tires traveling 20 miles per hour stopped in 122 feet at 10 degrees above zero, but required 225 feet at 32 degrees.

The higher the temperature, the greater the rate of change, and the effect of temperature on acceleration and circling is comparable, the report states, although specific results were not obtained.

The most noteworthy development in the tests of tire chains was the extraordinary stopping power of premium chains, an experimental cross-chain for trucks which has a special tread to gear the tire to the ice. These chains on drive wheels alone had more effect than standard chains on all four wheels.

The combined average braking distances of the 1½-ton and the 5-ton trucks, obtained by locking the brakes at 20 miles per hour, were 193 feet for bare synthetic tires on ice, 66 feet for standard chains on rear, 50 feet for standard chains on front and rear, 46 feet for premium chains on rear, 31 feet for premium chains on front and rear, and 22 feet for bare tires on dry concrete.

Pumping the brakes instead of locking them was found to be more effective, although the trials had the advantage of skilled test drivers. By pumping and gearing down, bare synthetic tires were stopped in 130 feet at 27 degrees, as compared with 166 feet by locking—a reduction of 22 per cent. Also, better directional control was maintained.

Incomplete tests with sanders were run on two types of safety grit, and a remarkable difference in performance was revealed. One grit, a flat, smooth grain, had virtually no effect on braking distance. The other, an irregular, sharp mass, produced shorter braking distances than bare ice. The average distance at 28 degrees was 122 feet with the sharp grit and 209 feet with the smooth.

Wide variations were found in acceleration time. On dry concrete the average time for a 1½-ton truck to accelerate through a speed range of 10 miles per hour was 1.9 seconds; with bare tires on glare ice, 14.6; with standard chains on glare ice, 3.8 seconds, and with premium chains, 3.5 seconds. While both types of chains greatly helped acceleration, the premium chains did not show the marked superiority evident in braking.

Two ½-ton trucks, one of them equipped with a standard differential and the other with an automatic locking differential, were tested for acceleration. Under ordinary procedure, no appreciable difference was apparent. However, when one drive wheel was given traction with chains, allowing the other to spin, the locking differential required only about one-fifth the time to accelerate to 20 miles per hour as the standard vehicle under similar conditions.

Experimental instruments were not entirely successful in measuring traction ratio, so all results of circle testing are expressed in terms of the maximum speed maintained on a circular path of approximately 200 feet radius.

A 1½-ton truck with a load of 8,460 pounds varied from 15.1 miles per hour with bare tires to 20 miles per hour with standard chains on drive wheels, 20.8 miles per hour with premium chains on

drive wheels, 25 miles per hour with standard chains on all wheels, and 27.9 miles per hour with premium chains on all wheels. Performance with a load of 5,470 pounds was less favorable. The approximate maximum speed for the same test on dry concrete is 36 miles per hour.

A sharp variation in the performance of natural and synthetic rubber tires was brought out by the tests. At freezing, the average braking distance on ice of synthetic tires was 225 feet, and of pre-war natural rubber tires, 193 feet. At 27 degrees the distances were 166

and 151 feet. The report concludes that the greatest difference between the two types of rubber apparently occurs near freezing temperature, when the ice is wet, with performance becoming more nearly alike as the temperature drops.

Whenever ice tests are conducted, the question arises as to whether lake ice tests are comparable to road ice tests. The committee believes that while performance of heavy vehicles equipped with tire chains may differ somewhat on road ice, previous tests of passenger automobiles on both lake and road ice show very similar results.

Local 404 Blasts N. Y. Trade Union Courier

LOCAL No. 404, Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers' Union of Springfield, Mass., in its official publication—*Local 404 News*—prints the following article touching on the activities of the *Trade Union Courier*, a New York labor sheet, selling ads over the phone all over the eastern part of the country:

"Look out for this racket!" reads the heading, and then states bluntly:

"A number of our employers have reported to us that they have received long distance telephone calls from someone representing a paper called the *Trade Union Courier*, in New York City.

"A high pressure sales talk is put on, urging the employer to advertise in this paper, and it is suggested that by doing so he will enjoy the good will of various labor unions, in particular the Teamsters' Union.

"Whether he agrees or not, a few days later he receives a bill for \$25 or \$50 or some such amount, for an advertisement in this paper, which he did not want in the first place.

"Whenever our attention has been called to such a case, we have advised the employer not to pay the charge and

to send in the bill with a complaint to postal officials.

"This paper is not endorsed by any union in Massachusetts that we know of, and our local union does not endorse any advertising scheme which calls for soliciting money from employers.

"If you should hear of anyone being approached by these people, tell them to call the local union office for further information."

The *Trade Union Courier* mentioned in this story is the same paper which has been sporting the official endorsement of the New Jersey Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council, although it never has been able to get such an endorsement from the New York Central Labor Council or the New York Federation of Labor.—*The New Jersey Labor Herald*.

Local No. 807 has stated in the past and wishes to repeat that at no time do we solicit advertisements or sell tickets of any sort for dances, balls, etc.

The 807 Teamster is the official newspaper of Local No. 807 and no ads appear in same.—*The 807 Teamster*.

Meadville Union Sponsors Safety Program

In spite of the opposition of Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association, Local No. 564 of Meadville, Pa., with the cooperation of local employers and the Chamber of Commerce, staged a successful safety program on September 29.

The state association opposed the program because of the union sponsorship, according to President S. L. Alexander of Local No. 564.

Through pressure on their members, the motor truck association forced the abandonment of a contemplated road-eo for local truck drivers.

But the remainder of the program went through with the backing of local

employers and the Chamber of Commerce.

Newspaper advertisements in the name of the union and the local employers attracted many truck drivers to the program designed to save lives and property on the highways.

The drivers used the United States Navy testing equipment to determine their reactions, depth perception, etc., and scored uniformly high marks, Mr. Alexander said.

Notwithstanding the hostility of the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association, another similar program will be held this winter and the union plans to hold them regularly every three months.

New Bookkeeping System in Effect Soon

It is expected that the change in the International bookkeeping system authorized by the last convention in San Francisco will be in effect by January 1, or soon afterwards. Therefore, no local union should place orders for ledgers.

General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English reports that a few minute books

and day books are on hand, and if any local needs them, they will be supplied. Otherwise, all orders for bookkeeping supplies should be held up until the new material is available.

Any local union which has ordered ledgers and paid for them, will be reimbursed.

Paducah Local Advertises Fair Employer

Local No. 236 of Paducah, Ky., is effectively using newspaper advertising to boost the business of a union employer at the expense of another whose workers are on strike.

"Buy Ward's Bread," urges Local No. 236 in advertisements appearing in the daily newspapers.

The ads point out that this brand is made in St. Louis by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, is transported to Paducah by members of Local No. 236 working for Bonifield Brothers Truck Line and is distributed to independent groceries in Paducah by other

members of Local No. 236, listed by name in the advertisements. The result is that the sales of Ward's bread have doubled while those of the Kirchhoff Bakery have dropped 50 per cent, according to Glenn W. Smith, business agent of the Paducah local.

The Kirchhoff drivers are on strike.

Since the mobilization of organized labor's economic strength in Paducah, the Kirchhoff Bakery, which originally refused to even discuss the drivers' demands, is now ready to talk things over.

In the meantime, organized labor in Paducah continues to eat union bread.

Monopolies Control U.S. Economy

Nation is Being Plunged into Inflation by Corporations

THE American economy is dominated by a few hundred giant corporations. They extort a monopoly toll every time you buy an electric light, a pack of cigarettes, a bottle of milk, a pound of meat, or almost anything else you purchase.

Through their monopoly controls, they exercise an effective veto power on the law of supply and demand and charge what they please. At present they are throwing the country into another inflationary spiral in complete disregard of the welfare of the public.

The extent of monopoly control is illustrated by the following facts revealed by recent government studies of economic concentration:

Forty years ago the 200 largest corporations controlled about one-third of total corporate assets. Today these 200 super giants control more than 60 per cent of all corporate assets.

Two-thirds of the total manufacturing facilities of the country are owned by 250 industrial corporations. These same corporations now control manufacturing facilities equal to those of all corporations before the war.

The 63 largest manufacturing corporations have enough cash and other liquid assets on hand to buy out the 71,000 smaller manufacturing concerns.

One-tenth of one per cent of American corporations own 52 per cent of total corporate assets.

Less than 4 per cent of manufacturing corporations make 84 per cent of all the profits of manufacturing corporations.

In 57 per cent of total manufacturing production, the four largest corporations in any given industry turn out

more than half the total output of the industry.

Eight large banking groups control 106 of the 250 largest manufacturing corporations.

The three largest auto companies produce 90 per cent of all automobiles. The four largest steel corporations account for 70 per cent of total steel output. The three largest cigarette companies produce more than 90 per cent of all cigarettes.

These facts indicate the enormous power of the giant corporations. Their control has been growing steadily due to ineffective anti-trust laws which Congress has refused to strengthen.

The monopolies are responsible for both the wartime and postwar inflation. They engaged in a sitdown strike against the war effort until the government guaranteed them super profits and enormous tax concessions.

After the war they staged a sitdown strike against price control so they could charge all the market would bear.

The growing power of the monopolies is the major threat to postwar prosperity. They are committed to an economy of scarcity where they can dictate prices and where they will strive to lower wages by pitting unemployed against employed workers.

Unless the power of the monopolies is curbed, the country will be forced into another period of idle men and idle machines. Full employment and capacity production require lower prices and increased output and capacity. But the monopolies are opposed to expansion, since they can make their largest profits in a high price, scarcity market.

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

JANUARY 1, 1946, TO JANUARY 1, 1947

Cash balance, January 1, 1946..... \$3,774,027.41

CASH RECEIPTS

Initiations	\$ 592,134.30	
Per capita	2,786,550.30	
Supplies	96,267.88	
Charters	1,095.00	
Interest on investments.....	274,517.75	
Transfer of funds to certificate of deposit.....	200,000.00	
Local union refunds and miscellaneous.....	18,083.98	3,968,649.21
Gross cash and receipts, January 1, 1947.....		\$7,742,676.62

CASH DISBURSEMENTS

Officers' and organizers' salaries.....	\$352,243.70	
Less withholding tax.....	50,824.57	\$ 301,419.13
Organizing expenses		178,623.41
Miscellaneous organizing expenses:		
Salaries and expenses.....	\$ 2,386.14	
Less withholding tax.....	243.14	2,143.00
Miscellaneous organizational expenses.....		5,037.63
Salaries of general office employees.....	\$ 34,252.75	
Less withholding tax.....	3,173.00	31,079.75
Washington office expense:		
Salaries, rent and deposit.....	\$ 16,726.09	
Less withholding tax.....	1,185.30	15,540.79
"International Teamster"		243,313.98
Organizing campaign expenses.....		262,125.00
Donations to subordinate organizations.....		147,240.00
Donations to allied organizations.....		6,750.00
Donations to public causes.....		4,767.00
Postage		7,500.00
Telephone and telegraph.....		17,188.14
Printing (local union and general office supplies).....		61,902.67
Local union seals and stamps.....		412.35
Rent		6,600.00
Per capita tax to affiliates.....		101,645.09
Express and cartage service.....		2,332.10
Office and shipping supplies.....		1,962.90
Social security and unemployment taxes.....		8,789.10
Withholding tax		55,776.01
Lapel buttons		3,774.59
Attorney fees		68,755.90
General office expenses.....		15,813.44
Insurance		5,048.69
Auditing service		850.00
Expenses authorized by the General Executive Board:		
Authorized expenditures	\$34,448.44	
Less withholding tax.....	350.00	34,098.44
United States Government bond purchase.....		100,000.00
Local union refunds.....		1,017.93
Transfer of funds.....		200,000.00
Miscellaneous advertising		549.12
Net cash balance, January 1, 1947.....		\$1,892,056.16
		\$5,850,620.46

STATEMENT OF NET WORTH FOR PERIOD ENDING JANUARY 1, 1947

Certificate of Deposit, Union Trust Company.....		\$ 1,000,000.00
Cash on Deposit:		
Indiana National Bank—Special Account.....	\$ 4,373,150.21	
Indiana National Bank—Regular Account.....	55,494.94	
Union Trust Company—Special Account.....	400,000.43	
Canadian Bank of Commerce—Special Account..	21,974.88	4,850,620.46
Securities:		
United States Treasury Bonds.....	\$10,050,000.00	
United States Savings Bonds—Series "G".....	550,000.00	
Dominion of Canada Bonds.....	100,000.00	10,700,000.00
Net cash and securities, January 1, 1947.....		\$16,550,620.46

Tobin Reports to Membership

Final Installment of Convention Report

Since our last convention we have doubled the number of salaried organizers on the road. Most of our organizers have been continued. Special qualities are needed for organizing. A man may be a good business agent in his own district but to send him away into other territory, he would have to learn over again the conditions obtaining and the methods necessary to be pursued in that district. Usually an individual is better away from home than he is in his own town.

Our system now is to place on the organizing staff men who have had some experience in their own local unions or in their own districts. Young men are necessary for this work.

The qualities required of an organizer today are far ahead of what they were some 30 or 40 years ago. A man must not only be a diplomat but he must be firm with our local representatives in the district. He must be able to convince our own membership and the public of the justice of our position. He must be able to negotiate contracts and to intelligently handle any subject that comes up. He must be a man of brain, which is more necessary than brawn in the modern world of labor organization.

Most of the men we are employing are possessed of those qualities. If we find after a reasonable period that they cannot fill the requirements, I am sometimes compelled, reluctantly, to remove them. Some of our organizers are getting old at the service and they are not able to function as they did at one time. But their experience is yet necessary, even though their physical condition has been impaired.

The general president should be em-

powered to see to it that any man who has given 25 years or more of his life to the service of this International should be provided for, so that he would not have to spend the last days of his life in poverty or want.

I owe a great deal of the progress we have made in the International Union to the International officials and organizers. We have worked together and, through that unity and understanding, we have been able to accomplish and bring about conditions that with disunity we could not have done. There is no greater curse in a local union or in a district or in an International than the desire to willfully misunderstand each other, which is mostly based on jealousy or on an undeserved, unfilled ambition.

For my part during my life I have endeavored to work with men and only to disagree with them when I believed I was helpful in that honest disagreement. I have endeavored to enforce this policy of harmonious understanding and working together with men because my responsibility was to render service and bring about better conditions for the people who entrusted to me their welfare and their future by electing me to office.

Wherever it exists, drive out that monster of jealousy amongst yourselves and endeavor to work in harmony and in unity, because remember you are only a passing figure, a cog upon the wheels of time. You are here today and forgotten in a short time if you prove untrue to the trust reposed in you. Remember always "only the good that men do lives after them."

I could point out district after district

that some years ago were in continuous turmoil and today are in perfect harmony. There is one outstanding district that I cannot fail to call your attention to, and that is the district of Greater Chicago, where individuals outside our organization kept our people in turmoil for years. Today that Joint Council and the entire district of Illinois are working together under the leadership of their officers.

I could go on from place to place and point out to you the improvements that have been obtained by unity. I hope elected officers will understand that they are the representatives of their membership, if they will only understand that this great organization must and will go on long after we are gone and forgotten, if they will only understand that we are here today and away tomorrow. By keeping those principles before them, they will then work toward the end that they will render the greatest service that can possibly be rendered to the men and women who compose our membership and who are dependent upon us not to advance our own positions but to advance the positions and the conditions of the workers who have given us their confidence and pledged us their loyalty.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters has grown far beyond our dreams of a few years ago; it is still growing and will continue to grow. Our headquarters in Indianapolis are becoming more crowded and more inconvenient.

The International Union should provide in this convention to establish headquarters in the city of Washington and to build a building for its own use. In other words, the International organization should be located in Washington in its own structure.

This building should not be erected,

in my judgment, for commercial purposes. The building should be erected as a useful, necessary office building with other conveniences and should be considered not only an absolute necessity for the present and immediate future, but should be erected as a monument to the International Union for the membership that will follow in our footsteps.

It is my opinion that this convention should take action and if the action is in the affirmative, the general president should be instructed to appoint a committee to go into this matter with further instructions to proceed toward the erection of this International headquarters. It will not be easy to procure suitable land nor will it be easy to erect a building. It will necessitate the expenditure of not less than two and one-half or three millions of dollars to erect the kind of structure that should be erected to serve as an outstanding landmark of the International Union.

I trust that this convention will give this expression of mine some serious consideration.

One of the greatest campaigns ever made in its own defense was made by labor to overcome the Taft-Hartley bill which, while not successful in getting President Truman's veto sustained, solidified at least the American Federation of Labor into one solid, unified mass in opposition to this legislation.

When the danger of this legislation was realized by the executive council, within one hour pledges had been made for one and one-half million dollars to carry on a publicity campaign to offset the dangerous propaganda of the manufacturers' and employers' associations who in reality, with the assistance of the United States Chamber of Commerce, were responsible for the inauguration of this legislation.

For the first time in years, labor began to realize that because of its divided position and its lack of interest in what was going on all around, it was about to be strangled; like an individual sentenced to death, who never knew or realized the beauty of living until he found his days were numbered. So it was with the American trade union movement in this campaign. It realized it was about to be destroyed.

Your International Union was one of the first contributors in the sum of almost \$100,000 to help in that campaign. Your International Union spent in its own publicity and through its unions perhaps not less than \$200,000.

The battle was lost. We were betrayed by men we helped to elect. But don't forget, you men of labor attending this convention, that the battle is not over, that it will be renewed very soon on another front and that unless unity of action, as demonstrated in this last campaign, be continued, labor eventually will be destroyed by adverse legislation.

Only the first skirmish has been lost—there are many others to follow and to win. The duty devolves on you right here in this convention to enact laws and make provisions to carry on this and all the other many battles that may ensue, no matter what it costs, or else you will pay a price a thousand times more for your neglect if you are not on the job, realizing day and night the dangers confronting labor throughout the nation and remembering that you are not legislating for your own particular district but for the entire nation as a whole.

If, as I think it will come to pass, this labor-hating legislation may be the means of uniting labor, then the victory is ours. If we had had a united labor

movement for the last few years those spiteful, venomous laws would never have been enacted.

Labor itself is somewhat to blame for this curse now placed on us by men who were trained to hate the worker and serve brutal capital. If those few labor leaders, blinded by their own self-importance and vain ambitions, who are keeping labor apart, will now see the light, and either step aside or get out, we surely will come together in one organization to defeat our enemies—else they will destroy us.

In closing let me say in this report I have only barely skimmed the surface of the innumerable important situations that confronted my office since the last convention. Those years have been years in which not only the life and continuation of the labor movement have been jeopardized, but in those seven years the very foundation of civilization has been in the balance.

It can truthfully be said that while we were successful in the conflict in Europe in overcoming the enemies of mankind, there is more danger now of suffering through privation and starvation, which leads to revolution, than there was even in the days when the monsters of Europe and Asia were singing hymns of victory and boasting of their brutalities.

Hunger, starvation and suffering lead to only one end and that end means revolution, and revolution in either Europe or Asia means that our form of government may be destroyed by Communism. That means that we will have to battle once again to save ourselves from being destroyed by a form of government prevailing on the other side of the oceans that we regard with fear and horror, a government which is contrary to every impulse of freedom as engendered in American hearts and souls.

The labor movement of our country, and foremost in that vanguard is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, is continuously fighting for free American, properly regulated, enterprise. We realize that free enterprise is called the capitalistic system of the world by those who disagree with our form of government. The labor movement of America has been fighting the enemies of free enterprise for years past.

But for all our efforts in behalf of justice and freedom, the payment we receive from the representatives of capital is to try to destroy us by legislation conceived by men who have failed to see the progress in our country and who have refused to move from the positions that they hold and that their ancestors held 50 or 100 years ago.

The vast multitudes of Americans are workers. The unorganized have suffered and will continue to suffer more than the organized because they have no one to defend them. The unorganized follow the organized workers, as has been demonstrated in the last four national presidential elections. They will follow them once more in the next election, but to find a choice between southern Democrats or northern Republicans at this particular time is somewhat difficult and confusing.

However, labor has always found the answer for its own protection and guid-

ance. It will do so again, although the clouds hang heavy over us. I am confident that the men and women of labor, when they are put to the test, will eventually emerge victorious from the conflict.

I have great hopes for the future even though I know the price that we will be called upon to pay before those hopes are realized. I have seen this organization grow and prosper and hold a high place in the eyes of the public and in the confidence of our employers. I see now in my mind's eye an organization twice as large numerically, financially and influentially when you meet again in the future. A great deal of this depends upon your judgment, your business ability and the realization of your responsibilities. When you adjourn this convention you will have laid the foundation of a program for the continuation of this struggle and the winning of this battle which has been forced upon us. I know that you will rejoice in the sacrifices you have made and you will continue in the service of your union.

We are determined to go onward—we refuse to go backward—we join our hands and pledge our hearts in this convention for that purpose and that purpose only, fighting until we win justice, which is all we require and which we are determined to have, no matter what the price.

Pioneer Brewery Worker Official Dies

Harry J. Thompson, associate business agent of Brewery and Beverage Drivers' Local No. 67, died last month in Washington, D. C. A veteran of the first World War, he now rests in Arlington Cemetery.

Known and loved by everyone in the labor movement, he started as a brewery

apprentice in 1905, became a member of the old Brewery Workers' Local No. 18 and held every office except secretary. He was business agent of Brewery Workers' Local No. 48 until it switched to the Teamsters last year, when he became associate business agent of Local No. 67.

Realty Sharks Are Ravenous

THE National Association of Real Estate Boards has come up with a solution for the housing crisis. What is it? Just what you would expect from an outfit like that—abolish rent control.

In other words, let the real estate sharks make more money. Let them charge any price they can get. Then the desperate tenants will all go out and build houses on land sold to them by the real estate sharks.

Before rent controls were tampered with by Congress, landlords were making exorbitant profits. They had full occupancy. They made the tenants bear the cost of renovation and repairs. And they engaged in such rackets as forcing prospective tenants to buy cheap furniture at outlandish prices as a bribe.

Then Congress, with consideration for landlords but with contempt for the tenants, passed a law permitting a 15 per cent increase in rents.

This law extended rent control only until February 29.

After that, the landlords can double or treble rents, unless Congress extends the law.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards is mobilizing its lobbyists and its resources to influence Congress again. It wants the law to die so that the landlords can move in on the tormented tenants and kick them into the streets unless they pay a ransom.

Of course when the realtors talk of helping anybody, they are thinking only of themselves. They are largely responsible for the present housing shortage which is paying such big dividends to the landlords.

With the banks and insurance companies they have opposed all measures to relieve the shortage and to provide housing for low income families.

They created the crisis and now they want to accentuate it by removing all rent controls.

If the realtors and their conspirators in banking and insurance want to provide more houses they could do so with a flick of the finger.

They could have done so two years ago when millions of men were coming home from the wars looking for a place to live. Under existing laws they are assured of a high profit on their investment.

They are not satisfied with a high profit, however. They want a usurious profit. And they don't care what happens to the millions of Americans who are suffering now and will suffer still more if rent controls are removed.

Shylock demands his pound of flesh. But he had better beware, lest he draw blood.

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION

THE CUTS
SHOWN REPRESENT

Button, Watch Fob and Cuff Buttons

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE



The prices are as follows:

Gold Plated Buttons (Sterling Silver)	\$.50 apiece
14-K Solid Gold Buttons	2.50 apiece
Cuff Buttons	1.00 a pair
Watch Charms	2.00 apiece



All Members should have a copy of the International
Constitution and Laws. . . . Copies, 5 cents each
Order through your Local



All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

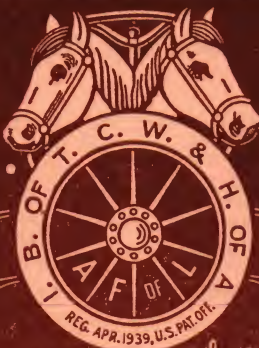
JOHN F. ENGLISH, General Secretary-Treasurer

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

UNION SERVICE

INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS



WAREHOUSEMEN
AND HELPERS
OF
AMERICA

Affiliated with

A.F. of L.

Daniel J. Tolin, General President

John F. English, Gen'l Secy-Treasurer

THIS IS THE PROPERTY OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches of the Teamsters' Union. Order them from the general secretary-treasurer. The signs are of metal, 7 by 11 inches in size. They cost 25 cents each.